



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

text of Mayhoff and Rose respectively. The translator has evidently given much thought to the task of rendering these extraordinarily difficult texts. Necessarily he has permitted himself much freedom. Occasionally the mere philologue will protest that imagination has had too free a rein, to the neglect of all traditional canons of exegesis. For example, on page 55 one reads: "Since we paint even those vehicles of danger <i.e. ships>, no one should be surprised if we also paint our funeral piles, and like to have gladiators conveyed in splendid carriages to death or at least to carnage". But the text (35.51) has *quoniam et pericula expingimus, ne quis miretur et rogos pingi, iuvatque pugnatorios ad mortem aut certe caedem speciose vehi*. And the "gladiators" in their "splendid carriages" are conjured up out of a text in which it is beyond question that Pliny is speaking of the crews of warships. The book contains two colored prints representing modern experiments in painting in melted wax. It will be of interest to all who concern themselves with technique of ancient painting.

F. G. MOORE.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Six Roman Laws Translated with Introduction and Notes by E. G. Hardy. Oxford: Clarendon Press (1912). Pp. vii + 176.

The purpose of this book is to make a half-dozen Roman laws of the first importance for the historian accessible to younger students "reading for Literae Humaniores". It is assumed that such students will generally be deterred by lack of time, if for no other reason, from reading these very difficult texts in the original, unless they are provided with such help as Dr. Hardy furnishes in his translation, notes and introduction. The translation is made from the sixth edition of Bruns's *Fontes Iuris Romani Antiqui*, 1893, except that one law, the *Lex Municipii Tarentini*, not contained in that edition, is added from the seventh, which appeared in 1909, after the remainder of Hardy's work had passed through the press. The other texts selected for translation and annotation are the *Lex Acilia Repetundarum* of 122 B.C., the *Lex Agraria* of 111 B.C. (engraved on the back of the same tablet after the former law had been superseded), the *Lex Antonia de Termessibus Maioribus* (ca. 71 B.C.), the *Lex Rubria de Gallia Cisalpina* (probably 49 B.C.), and the *Lex Iulia Municipalis* (45). In the case of the *Lex Rubria*, Hardy does not hesitate to add the fragments found at Este¹ in 1880, accepting them as a part of the same law. Mommsen thought this view probable, but not certain.

The supplementa of Mommsen and others are translated as well as the actual texts, and in most

¹The unwary reader will gain the impression from page 111 that ancient Ateste and modern Este are not the same place.

cases no attempt is made to distinguish the former from the latter. It would have been difficult to do so everywhere without producing an exaggerated scepticism on the part of the student, since the restoration of legal verbiage has a much firmer basis of certainty than he is apt to imagine. And in any case the book is meant to be used side by side with Bruns, as a companion to which it will prove of great service, not only to students, but also to maturer scholars whose work lies in the main in other fields.

Commendation of a work which bears such abundant traces of exact scholarship, combined with historical and legal acumen, is superfluous.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

F. G. MOORE.

HISTORICAL PAGEANT AT UNION COLLEGE

The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Schenectady, New York, was celebrated on May 30-June 1 by an historical pageant on the Union College campus. For this occasion a Latin *carmen saeculare*¹ was composed in the Sapphic strophe to be sung to the familiar tune of *Integer Vitae*. The several stanzas aim to characterize the chief periods in the city's history: the plain "beside the Mohawk vale"; the Indian name of the town, 'the Place beyond the Pines'; the expulsion of the Indians by the doughty Dutch; the loyalty of the inhabitants during the Revolutionary War; Union College and her campus ("The brook that bounds thro' Old Union's grounds gleams bright as the Delphic water"); the transformation of the old Dutch town into the great 'Electric City'; and lastly, a prayer for her continued prosperity.

Te canemus, te, decus ambientis
fluminis cursu rapido reductas
collium valles, velut irrigantis
arva beata;

qui locus pinus situs imminens
terminos ultra celebratur omni
Indianorum rutilae catervae,
patria nostra.

Tum Scythae ritu miseros vagantis
finibus pulsos, vacua pharetra,
exigunt terris validi Batavi
rura colentes.

Non tumultus, non fremitus tubarum,
non manus mortem minitantis hostis
libero civi quatiant avorum
pectora pura.

Et canemus per medias Sibyllae
Delphicae silvas trepidantis undas
rivuli iuges, pariter sodales
unanimosque.

¹Written by Professor Kellogg. C. K.